

Review Game List

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5. 20 Second Tournament
6. Snowball
7. Food Pyramid Tape
8. Broom Ball
9. Fly Swatter/Grab Game
10. Think Like Mrs. Roden
11. Around the World
12. Cranium Adaptation-Adult Roles
13. Tic, Tac, Toe
14. Win, Lose or Draw
15. Memory

Others that can be purchased:

Bingo

Not So Trivial Pursuit

Carousel

Supplies: Poster papers (with titles) displayed around the room. A different colored marker for each group (number of groups determined by the number of posters around the room).

Procedures:

1. Divide students into groups.
2. Assign each group to start at a paper.
3. Give them two-three minutes to write down everything they can that is related to the topic on the paper.
4. Set the timer and tell them to begin.
5. When the timer goes off, have the groups rotate to the next poster.
6. Repeat steps 3-5 until all groups have gone to every poster (remind them to read through what the previous group wrote and correct or add to their comments).
7. Have them bring the posters up to the front of the class and go over all the items on the poster to clarify, repeat, or correct what the groups wrote down.

Alphabet Soup

Supplies: Laminated letters and vocabulary list with definitions.

Rules:

1. Each letter must be held by a different person.
2. One blank may be used to replace a multiple letter.
3. Students must all take a turn.
4. The first group to correctly spell the word gets the point.

Procedures:

1. Split the class into two groups.
2. Read a definition to the groups.
3. Award a point to the group that can spell the word correctly first.

Jeopardy Review Questions

P is for Pregnancy

- 10. Morning sickness is one sign of being pregnant... what are two others?
- 20. When you go to the doctor for the first time when you are pregnant, the doctor checks your blood pressure...what are two other things he checks?
- 30. explain thrombophlebitis
- 40. explain what an ultrasound is.
- 50. When teens become pregnant, they are effected physically, financially, emotionally, educationally and socially; Explain how they are effected physically.
- 60. Draw the contents of the uterus during pregnancy.

Labor is work

- 10. What are two of the signs indicating the onset of labor?
- 20. List the three main stages of labor.
- 30. Explain the transition stage of labor.
- 40. What is dilation?
- 50. Explain lightening.
- 60. If the mother doesn't control contractions, what does?

What is it?

- 10. How many weeks before or after the due date is it normal to have a baby?
- 20. What is vernix?
- 30. A vaginal discharge for up to 21 days after the baby is born.
- 40. Explain an episiotomy in specific terms.
- 50. This relieves all sensation of pain.
- 60. what is it called when you can see the baby's head during labor?

Cletus the Fetus Grows

- 10 What is the baby called the first 14 days after conception? (zygote)
- 20. IN which month does the fetus develop bones, internal organs and is only ¼ inch long? (2)
- 30 In which month to do teeth buds form, fingers and toes are complete and eyelids are fused? (3)
- 40. What happens in the seventh month to the fetus? (10-12 in, 1 lb, eyelids separate, vernix develops)
- 50 In which month do the early signs of pregnancy disappear and appetite increases for the mother? (4)
- 60 What is happening to the mother in the sixth month? (she's getting kicked a lot (thumper) and has 20 lbs. Weight gain.)

Things that make you go 'hmmmmmmmmmmmm'

- 10. How much weight is it normal and recommended for a mother to gain during pregnancy?
- 20. This is given in the vertebrae to numb the naval and thigh area.
- 30. When the baby is born feet first it is called...
- 40. The amount of days pregnancy lasts.
- 50. What age group of people to pediatricians care for?
- 60. explain analgesic.

Bonus: Complications

What is it called when the placenta is too low in the uterus and blocks the cervical opening?

Jeopardy Review Questions

End of level review- Clothing 1

Machines

- 10. What part of the sewing machine measures the seam allowance? –stitch plate
- 20. What do the feed dogs do? -move fabric through machine
- 30. What controls the tightness/looseness of thread? – tension slot
- 40. How is a serger different from a sewing machine? Trims and finishes seams
- 50. What are two safety considerations when sewing?
- 60. What would be a reason for skipped stitches?

Equipment

- 10. What is the best piece of equipment to measure short distances? – seam gauge
- 20. What is a tape measure used for? – measuring around bodies
- 30. What two things are used in conjunction with a rotary cutter? -mat and ruler
- 40. What are two things that mark fabric?
- 50. What is the difference between pressing and ironing?
- 60. Name two pieces of pressing equipment and their function.

Natural Fibers/fabric

- 10. Where do natural fibers come from? -plants and animals
- 20. What is a positive characteristic of cotton?
- 30. Two ways to care for wool?
- 40. List three natural fibers.
- 50. Why are fibers blended?
- 60. List the three ways fibers are placed together.

Synthetic Fibers/stains

- 10. List 3 synthetic fibers- rayon, nylon, polyester, acetate,
- 20. Rayon was developed to be like what other fabric? -silk
- 30. What is the key to stain removal? –treat immediately
- 40. What types of stains are synthetic fabrics attracted to? –oily
- 50. What natural fabric is acrylic most like?-wool
- 60. What natural fabric is acetate most like? -silk

Sewing

- 10. What is a standard seam allowance? 5/8 inch
- 20. How does one make a baste stitch? –stitch length 5, no backstitch
- 30. What position should the presser foot be when you begin sewing? –down
- 40. What type of needles are best for wovens or knits? –ball point
- 50. Which direction do you turn the handwheel on the sewing machine? –towards you
- 60. When sewing, place the _____ sides of the fabric together. –right

Patterns and layouts

10. Where would one find the amount of fabric needed for a project? Back of pattern envelope
20. Where are instructions located? –guidesheet
30. What are three pieces of information found on a pattern piece? – how many to cut, pattern piece number, view the piece belongs to, pattern symbols, straight of grain arrow, etc.
40. How does the grainline run in accordance with the selvage? -parallel
50. What needs to be done to fabric before you cut or sew it? -preshrink
60. When pinning, how do you make sure the grainline is parallel to the selvage?

Pressing and Finishing

10. Press as you _____ - sew
20. Where would clean finishing be used? –hems
30. What are two ways to finish edges?
40. How are seams pressed? -open
50. What temp. setting is used for synthetic fabrics? –low
60. What three things (not equipment) are needed for effective pressing? –heat, pressure, moisture

CHO and H2O challenge game

Divide students into groups of 3 or four.

Each question answered correctly gets 4 coupons for a basket shot.

Each team that agrees with correct answer gets 1 coupon.

Most shots in the basket (trash cans placed at various distances) wins.

What is the bodies preferred energy source?

- a. water
- b. fat
- c. carbs

Unused carbs are stored in our body as what?

- a. protein
- b. minerals
- c. fat

Name the two types of carbohydrates.

- a. simple and complex
- b. simple and roughage
- c. starch and complex

Which type of simple carb is found in abundance in fruits?

- a. fructose
- b. maltose
- c. glucose

What is another name for blood sugar?

- a. galactose
- b. fructose
- c. glucose

What general food category would one find maltose in?

- a. fruit
- b. milk
- c. grains

Which type of carbohydrate did we compare to a chain in class?

- a. simple
- b. glucose
- c. starch/complex

All starchy foods come from...

- a. plants
- b. eggs
- c. animals

What is the richest source of starch?

- a. endosperm
- b. seeds
- c. broccoli

In the body, starch breaks down into:

- a. simple sugars/glucose
- b. maltose
- c. fat

Another name for fiber is:

- a. roughage or cellulose (crude and dietary)
- b. lumpy
- c. cartilage

What types of food do not contain fiber?

- a. plant products
- b. animal products
- c. anything processed

What part of the grain kernel is white flour made from?

- a. germ
- b. endosperm
- c. bran

Fiber helps attract what nutrient to the intestines?

- a. water
- b. fat
- c. minerals

How many grams of fiber should we eat each day?

- a. 20-35
- b. 5-20
- c. 35-50

Quick breads do not contain what ingredient?

- a. yeast
- b. brown sugar
- c. molasses

When muffins are overmixed, what protein is developed?

- a. beef
- b. gluten
- c. oxytocin

The main purpose of this ingredient is to add structure.

- a. sugar
- b. flour
- c. baking soda

How many 8 oz glasses of water should we drink a day?

- a. 4
- b. 6
- c. 8

20 second tournament

Compile a list of questions that will be on the test. Divide the class into 3-4 teams. Have each team take a turn. The team that answers the most questions correctly (orally or written, whichever works best) in 20 seconds wins the round. Play multiple rounds until you run out of questions or the time for review is up.

Review questions

1. Oversized hips may require purchasing a pattern larger than needed for the waist. (1 point)
2. to get the your most accurate measurements, you should measure yourself instead of having a friend do it. (1 point)
3. Why would we use a different thread type when sewing denim instead of cotton calico?
4. Why would one use a topstitching thread?
5. When hand sewing, how long should our thread be?
6. IN a fabric with many colors how do we pick the thread color?
7. How is interfacing attached?
8. Where are some places interfacings are used?
9. How do you know what pattern pieces to use?
10. You should preshrink interfacings before using them. (1 point)
11. To remove fusible interfacing, just peel it off. (1 point)
12. Choose thread that is one shade lighter than your fabric. (1 point)
13. Threading a serger is easier than threading a sewing machine. (1 pt)
14. Machine needles have only American sizing systems.
15. When choosing a size for a pattern, you would use the same size as your clothes you buy from the store.
16. If your pattern suggests lightweight fabrics, but you prefer denim, you should choose denim.
17. When making a top or jacket, you should pick the pattern by which measurement?
18. How do you take the measurements for sleeve length?
19. When measuring the full bust, where should the tape measure be?
20. If your measurements fall between two sizes, how do you pick?
21. What is a woven or non-woven material used inside certain garment parts for reinforcement called?

22. How do I know what notions are needed for a project?
23. What are examples of notions?
24. What two directions do the grain threads run in a woven piece of fabric?
25. What is the woven edge of the fabric called?
26. What is the torn edge of the fabric called?
27. If you cut your pattern pieces off-grain, how will it affect your finished garment?
28. Explain what a fusible interfacing is.
29. When do we use cotton poly thread?
30. What are sharps?
31. Why do we need to make sure we choose the right type of thread for our project?
32. What should you do if your machine is making a funny, unusual noise when you are sewing?
33. We would use the bias to add more stretch to a project.
34. What does the pattern symbol for stitching line look like?
35. What does the grain line look like?
36. What does the buttonhole mark look like?
37. what does the symbol for notches look like?
38. what does the adjustment line look like?
39. What does it mean to baste?
40. When is it necessary to preshrink our fabric?
41. What is a guide sheet?
42. Why are there so many types of needles?
43. When would we use the “with nap” pattern instructions?
44. How do I know what seam allowance to use on my project?
45. What should you do if you run out of fabric for a project?
46. What would cause skipped stitches?
47. Why are plastic head pins a good choice when sewing?

One Shot Coupons

One shot!!!	One shot!!!	One shot!!!	Free Point!!!	One shot!!!	One shot!!!
One shot!!!	Lose one point ☹	One shot!!!	One shot!!!	One shot!!!	One shot!!!
One shot!!!	One shot!!!	One shot!!!	Free Point!!!	One shot!!!	One shot!!!
One shot!!!	Lose one point ☹	One shot!!!	One shot!!!	One shot!!!	One shot!!!
One shot!!!	One shot!!!	One shot!!!	Free Point!!!	One shot!!!	One shot!!!

One shot!!!	Lose one point ☹	One shot!!!	One shot!!!	One shot!!!	One shot!!!
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State Test Review Questions

1. Lewd jokes and unwelcome comments related to gender. –sexual harassment
2. who I am. – self-concept
3. Two ways to prevent birth defects.
4. What is needed to achieve goals. – resources
5. What is the maximum % of income that should be spent on housing each month- 25-35%
6. What are the two funnels? Intimacy, commitment
7. Record or plan of spending. –budget
8. Four types of abuse: physical, emotional, psychological, sexual
9. Communication that is seen and not heard- non verbal
10. An effect of divorce on family members:
11. competition between children is defined as: sibling rivalry.
12. All things divided equally in a marriage. - equalitarian
13. Deceptive and dishonest selling practices: -fraud
14. The amount of money left after taxes and deductions. Net
15. choosing a mate through elimination of biology, social, etc is what theory: filter
16. Another name for syphilis: the great imitator
17. A destructive communication technique.-blaming, withdrawal, etc.
18. A written statement of person's death and life.- obituary
19. An indicator of an STD-
20. Child placement: most likely college bound.- oldest
21. How I feel about who I am. Self- esteem
22. The time when we should evaluate relationships.- engagement
23. When a child is born but is not alive. –stillborn
24. When everything goes on sale at the end of a season it is called a: -seasonal sale
25. Repairmen must give an _____ for repairs over \$25.- estimate
26. Cost of a bill is the same from month to month.- fixed
27. The cost of credit.- interest
28. Name two resources useful in achieving goals.- time, money, friends, family, etc.
29. Beliefs or what we feel strongly about.- values
30. Loss of appetite is what type of response to grief. physical
31. child placement: usually a peacemaker: middle
32. If you are the victim of rape, what should you do first? -hospital/police
33. Having a predisposed idea or judgement of a group or individual. Stereotyping
34. Having control of at least 99% of the market. - monopoly
35. Appreciation for a sunset is what type of value- aesthtic
36. Two purposes of dating: socialization, mate selection, recreation
37. Pregnancy is divided into three: -trimesters
38. STD stands for:
39. If you want to be praised, what communication style are you? - verbal
40. How old does someone have to be to get married without permission? – 18
41. Three levels of communication- superficial, personal, validating
42. Main cause of divorce- selfishness

43. What other situation could the grieving process apply to other than death.- divorce, lost item, breakup, etc.
44. You attract what you are, not what you _____. –want
45. An automobile that is purchased but has defects is covered under the _____. –lemon law
46. Spending more than you have will put you in _____. –debt
47. What are the three communication styles? Task, verbal, touch
48. a legal statement of person's wishes regarding property after death.- will
49. A non-verbal sign of confidence.- steepling, leaning forward, feet on desk, hands behind back, etc.
50. What is a relationship? -interaction between two or more people.
51. The first step of the decision making process. – define the problem
52. The four space distances are: - public, social, personal and intimate
53. What does APR stand for? –annual
54. What is the generation gap of communication? Only superficial communication
55. One characteristic of an abuser:
56. One reason couples find it difficult to enjoy sex after marriage.
57. What are the two types of goals- short and long term
58. The total amount of money received from a job. Gross
59. When couples take on stereotypical gender roles.- traditional
60. A positive communication technique.-
61. Cost of a bill varies from month to month. –variable
62. What does BBB stand for? - Better business bureau

End of Year Review

Theories and General Info

1. Explain trust vs. mistrust.
2. The slats on the crib should be no more than _____ inches apart. (2 ½)
3. What does sensorimotor mean? (children learn through senses)
4. How much weight should a pregnant woman gain in her pregnancy? (25-35 lbs)
5. How long is normal gestation? (40 weeks)
6. What is vernix? (waxy substance on baby's skin; develops in 5th month to protect from amniotic fluid.)
7. Name all 4 stages of Piaget's theory. (sensorimotor, preoperational, concrete operational, formal operational)
8. What hormone produces breast milk? (prolactin)

Birth Defects

1. Name the two general causes of birth defects. (heredity and environment)
2. A long needle is inserted into the amniotic sac and amniotic fluid is withdrawn to be tested to for birth defects... (amniocentesis)
3. When a group of sign and symptoms occur together it is called: (syndrome)
4. When is the most sensitive period during prenatal development for birth defects? (first 6 weeks)
5. When the body can't produce or ineffectively uses insulin. (diabetes)
6. What is hemophilia? Body can't clot blood.
7. What birth defect does folic acid help prevent? (spina bifida)
8. Weakening of the muscles and inability to walk or move is: (muscular dystrophy)

Making babies

1. define conception. (ovum and sperm unite)
2. Releasing a ripened ovum from the ovaries is called: (ovulation)
3. What is endometrium? (lining of uterus)
4. This organ houses the fetus: (uterus)
5. Semen is a mixture of sperm and fluids from what glands? (cowper's and prostate)
6. What are three signs of pregnancy? (tender breasts, missed period, nausea, fatigue, sensitivity to smells)
7. Draw a diagram of contents of uterus during pregnancy (should include fetus, umbilical cord, placenta, amniotic sac)
8. Where does fertilization take place? (fallopian tubes)

New borns

1. At what age can a newborn cry tears? (3 months)
2. Which type of feeding requires more burping? (bottle fed)
3. What time of year is more likely to occur? (fall or winter months)
4. What are angel kisses? (pink skin on nose, forehead, and eyelids)
5. Name and explain 3 reflexes. (babinski, startle, rooting, extrusion, grasp)

6. How long is it ok to use parentese? (until 1 year old)
7. What are the 4 types of cries? (hunger, angry, bored, hurt)
8. What is a baby's first bowel movement called? (meconium)

Miscellaneous

1. What is the weight for low birth weight? (under 5 ½ lbs)
2. Being born with a distinct personality is called: (nature)
3. The idea that our surroundings have an impact on our personality is: (nurture)
4. What are self-concept and self-esteem? (who I am and how I feel about it)
5. A child learning and discovering the expectations and rules for interacting with others. (social development)
6. growth proceeds from head to _____. (foot)
7. Why do we teach sexuality topic to young children? (to protect them, give self-esteem, etc.)
8. List the five areas of development (physical, emotional, social, moral, cognitive)

Toddlers

1. What are the two types of motor skills? (fine and gross)
2. When do toddler years begin? (when kids start to walk)
3. What is egocentrism? (idea the world revolves around me)
4. What is a child's serving size? (1 T for each year of age)
5. What is the key to setting restrictions? (consistency)
 6. What are the two goals to remember when kids throw tantrums? (don't hurt themselves, keep restriction)
 7. What muscle controls bowels? (sphincter)
 8. If a child doesn't say a word correctly, what should a parent do? (say it back correctly)

Pregnancy and Birth

1. Pregnancy is divided into 3 _____ (trimesters)
2. How does baby get food and oxygen during pregnancy? (through umbilical cord)
3. What is after birth? (giving birth to placenta)
4. This is a nutrient rich substance that comes in before breast milk. (colostrums)
5. What is dilation? (cervix enlarging)
6. What is it called when baby is delivered naturally before full term and doesn't live? (miscarriage or natural abortion)
7. What is breech? (baby born feet or buttocks first)
8. How many weeks is it normal to deliver before or after due date? (2 weeks)

Preschoolers

1. One thing a parent can do to ease separation anxiety is:
2. Which of Erikson's stages are preschoolers in? (initiative vs. guilt)
3. Explain deferred imitation.
4. How do children learn best? (by doing)
5. What is symbolic play?

6. Explain conservation.
7. When kids know that an object exists even when they can't see it, that is called:
object permanence)
8. What is solitary play?

Final Jeopardy

How are identical twins produced?

End of Year Review

Housing decisions

1. Form follows _____ (function)
2. what is ornamentation added to the basis structure? (decorative design)
3. What are the four factors that influence design? (Style, technology, function and materials)
4. List two of the four types of decorative design and explain each one briefly. (naturalistic, stylized, abstract, geometric)
5. What is the max percentage of income you should spend each month on housing costs? (25-35%)
6. How do physical disabilities have an effect on housing choices? (ie. Wheel chair, no stairs, wider halls, etc.)
7. What is the bottom section of Maslow's hierarchy of needs?

Color

1. How is a tint made? (add white)
2. how is a shade made?(Adding black).
3. how is intensity changed?(Adding gray)
4. how are tertiary colors made? (mix a primary and secondary)
5. what is intensity? (brightness or dullness of a color)
6. The amount of black or white added to a color determines it's _____. (value)
7. Another word for color. (hue)

Elements of design

1. Why are rectilinear forms the most commonly used in homes? (They fit well together)
2. Which is the most important element of design? (space)
3. Explain visual texture. (placed on object using line, color, pattern, etc.)
4. How do Vertical lines make rooms appear: (dignified and tall)
5. Curved lines make rooms appear: (feminine and playful)
6. This line gives a feeling of restfulness and stability (horizontal)
7. unoccupied or empty space surrounding an object (negative space)

Color schemes

1. Name an example of a complementary color scheme?
2. How is a triadic color scheme made? (three colors equally spaced apart on the color wheel)
3. What color scheme does not use color? (neutral or achromatic)
4. What results when you mix two primary colors? (secondary)
5. explain a monochromatic color scheme. (tints, tones, and shades of one color)
6. a color scheme with three neighboring colors (analogous)
7. Explain a split-complementary color scheme.

Principles of design

1. Unity plus variety equals this (harmony)
2. What is the most pleasing proportion? (2:3)
3. Explain informal balance (not mirror image but visually balanced)
4. name three types of rhythm
5. draw an example of contrast and opposition
6. What is gradation rhythm?
7. What is another name for emphasis? (focal point)

Floor plan symbols

1. Name the symbol as teacher holds it up.
2. 6.
3. 7.
- 4.
- 5.

Floor plans

1. name the three interior zones of a house.
2. common scale is:
3. What are two things to keep in mind with interior zones?
4. What do traffic patterns do in a home?
5. What is the kitchen work triangle comprised of?
6. List three rooms that go in a work zone.
7. name the two types of accessories.

Final Jeopardy

How are scale and proportion different?

1. Explain the difference between shape and form. (1 point)

2. List the four basic types of lines: (4 points)

3. What do diagonal lines do to a room? (1 point)

4. How does texture effect the upkeep of an object (give an example also) (1 point)

5. List the three secondary hues. (3 points)

6. How are tertiary hues made? (1 points)

7. How is a monochromatic color scheme made? (don't list colors, tell me how it is made) (1 point)

8. List the warm hues/colors: (3 points)

9. The _____ are used to create the principals of design.
 - a. Lines
 - b. Balance
 - c. Elements of design
 - d. All of the above

10. True or False Large objects and spaces appear heavier than small ones. (1 pt)
11. True or False Objects above eye level appear lighter than objects below eye level (1 pt)
12. True or False Strong contrasts add weight. (1 pt)
13. True or False Opaque materials appear lighter than transparent materials. (1 pt)
14. Which type of balance is considered formal? (1 point)
 - e. Symmetrical
 - f. Asymmetrical
 - g. Radial
 - h. All of the above
15. True or false When Harmony with nature is sought, we should use symmetrical balance.
16. True or false The balance in a room is ever changing due to people moving in and out, light changes and little things like toys getting moved around. (1 point)
17. True or false The French came up with the Golden Mean concept. (1 point)
18. True or false A well designed room would contain all the elements and principles of design in it. (1 pt)
19. According to the Golden Mean, a ratio of _____ is the most pleasing. (1 pt)
 - i. 1:4
 - j. 2:8
 - k. 2:3
 - l. 5:9
20. Colors going gradually in a room from light to dark is what type of rhythm? (1 pt)
 - m. repetition
 - n. gradation
 - o. radial
 - p. contrast
21. Rhythm gives a design direction and it directs the _____. (1 pt)
 - q. Traffic flow
 - r. Light
 - s. Eye
 - t. Feet
22. True or False For a room to truly be in proportion, color, pattern and furniture all have to be used correctly. (1 pt)
23. True or False One can never have too much variety in a room. (1 pt)
16. The two parts of harmony are:
 - a. Unity and variety
 - b. Unity and color
 - c. Variety and intensity
 - d. Color and variety
17. The two types of accessories are:
 - a. functional and useful
 - b. functional and architectural
 - c. functional and decorative

d. all of the above

18. Scale is:

- a. a comparison of one part to the whole
- b. a comparison of one part to another part
- c. a comparison of the whole to a house
- d. a comparison of colors in a painting

24. Match the following with the correct answer. (14 points)

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. ____ balance | 1. Provides a feeling of equality. |
| b. ____ symmetrical forms | 2. Creates an effect by using certain colors, lines, or textures in a regular pattern. |
| c. ____ asymmetrical | 3. The center or focus of attention and interest design. |
| d. ____ radial within a e. ____ rhythm | 4. Describes the ratio of one part to another part or the whole. |
| f. ____ emphasis to | 5. Informal balance; visual weight. |
| g. ____ proportion | 6. Radiates from a central point. |
| h. ____ scale | 7. Describes the ratio relative to another object. |
| i. ____ harmony | 8. Formal balance; a mirror image. |
| | 9. A single unifying theme that relates the components of space. |

25. List the three types of balance below and explain each. (6 points)

26. What is the easiest type of balance to use and recognize and why? (2 pts)

27. Draw a simple picture representing three of the five types of rhythm we discussed in class and identify each. (6 points)

28. How can repetition be created in a room (be specific)? (1 pt)

29. List two examples of architectural emphasis. (2 points)

30. What are the two guidelines that must be followed for emphasis to be successful? (2 pts)

31. List two ways to create emphasis in a room. (2 points)

32. How are scale and proportion different? (1 pt)

33. What room in a house is a good example of unity according to class discussion? (1 pt)

1. What is a circulation/traffic pattern? (1 point)

- A. Where a car can pull into a driveway.
- B. Where furniture is located.
- C. The route we use to walk from one place to another.
- D. Creating circles on walls using accessories.

2. What are the three parts a work triangle in the kitchen is comprised of? (1 pt)

- A. Pantry, sink and oven
- B. Fridge, pantry and sink
- C. Island, pantry and fridge
- D. Fridge, sink and oven

3. Where should a service entrance be close to? (1 point)
 - A. Kitchen
 - B. Dining room
 - C. Living room
 - D. Bathroom
4. How much space should be allowed for circulation paths? (1 pt)
 - A. 2-3 ft
 - B. 3-4 ft
 - C. 4-5 ft
 - D. 5-6 ft
5. What scale is most commonly used for residential plans? (1 point)
 - A. $\frac{1}{3}$ in = 1 ft
 - B. $\frac{1}{4}$ in = 1 ft
 - C. $\frac{1}{2}$ in = 1 ft
 - D. 1 in = 1 ft
6. What is the ideal diameter for the primary conversation area? (1 pt)
 - A. 2-5 ft
 - B. 4-7 ft
 - C. 6-9 ft
 - D. 8-12 ft
7. What is the minimum dining space for four people? (1 point)
 - a. 60 feet
 - b. 70 feet
 - c. 80 feet
 - d. 94 feet
8. How much space should be on each side of the bed so a person can walk around it? (1 point)
 - a. 2 inches
 - b. 12 inches
 - c. 22 inches
 - d. 32 inches
9. How large should a dressing circle be? (1 point)
 - A. 12 inches
 - B. 22 inches
 - C. 32 inches
 - D. 42 inches
10. The two types of accessories are: (2 pts)
11. We discussed/took notes regarding roles of accessories. Write down two roles of accessories below. (2 pts)
12. List four of the basic categories of accessories. (4 pts)
13. Give an example of how to emphasize a wall using accessories. (1 pt)
14. Finish the sentence: A bare wall is.... (1 pt)
15. Indicate which of the following are guidelines we discussed in class for the placement of wall hangings.

18. Identify four mechanical or architectural functions (things that are part of the structure of the house) that must be considered when placing furniture. (4 points)